

Augusta, Thursday, June 13, 1867.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Mr. V. DANIELS is now engaged in advertising the County of Cumberland, for the *Maine Farmer*.

Mr. JAS. STEVENS is on a visit to our subscribers in Boston.

Punishment in Schools.

Within a few years a radical change has taken place in the public mind and in our schools in particular with reference to the subject of corporal punishment. With many the argument seems to be that it should be entirely abolished in the family and school. We propose to discuss this question briefly in this article. From time immemorial corporal punishment was considered absolutely necessary to restrain violence. It was always deemed necessary in the family for its government. Admissions in reference to it are made in *Holy Writ*. Just as in proportion as children were treated as brutes it was deemed necessary to punish them as brutes. Just as it is necessary to strike a wild elephant after he is caught till he is subdued, or to jerk a wild horse with the lasso till he yields to his captor, so has it been deemed necessary to punish children. But a change has come over the public mind. It has been found that to whip children for every trivial offence served only to render them more brutal without subduing their tempers. We doubt not that many a man is living to-day who was treated in this way when a boy, and in consequence has become a sour-minded person. Still the question comes up, Can we entirely abolish whipping in schools or in the family? We think not. There are sometimes found whole neighborhoods, or at least several families in a neighborhood, where the children have been roughly treated at school. They have treated each other roughly in language and in actions. Now we may be told by some theorist that a teacher can and should go into that school, and with the labor of love subdue that school to order and obedience without the fear of punishment. But man is everywhere possessed more or less of a savage nature. Like the wild horse it needs to be broken, and no acts of kindness will affect some children any more than some wild horses. We admit that every teacher and parent's aim should be to avoid the infliction of corporal punishment as much as possible. There are some families where such punishment is never necessary. The children are naturally mild and docile and punishment would be a crime. There is now and then a school where punishment would be equally original. There is now and then a boy in a family so perverse that when taken across his mother's knee with his feet downward a generous spanking is absolutely necessary, while to the rest of the children no such castigation is ever required. Just so in school. Now and then a good whipping is a blessing to a boy and to the school. As a teacher we laid aside the ferule thirty-five years ago and never used it afterwards. Still we never dared to give up entirely our right to use some form of punishment when necessary.

It has much to do in every school. If a school has been subjected to corporal punishment they will expect it as a matter of course. There is, however, often an injustice done to teachers should they happen to tingle a boy's legs too much with a switch, and leave a mark thereon. But few teachers can be found who do not shrink from the task of whipping. They would gladly avoid it, and it is generally safer on the part of parents and guardians to sustain the teacher in his perplexing position. That the time will sooner or later come when corporal punishment will be almost entirely banished from our schools we have no doubt.

THE Law Term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Middle District, commenced its annual session in this city on the fourth Tuesday of May, and adjourned last Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, after a busy term of eleven days. There were in all one hundred and seventy-two actions on the docket, ninety-eight new ones having been presented for adjudication the present term: twenty-five from Somerset County, seven from Knox, five from Lincoln, nine from Sagadahoc, and fifty-two from Kennebec. The Chief Justice Apleton and Associate Justices Cutting, Walton, Dickerson, and Tapley, were in attendance for the purpose of hearing argument. The case of the Bowdoinham robes, carried up on exceptions and a motion in arrest of judgment, was duly argued last Wednesday by Mr. Tallman of Bath, for the prisoners, and Attorney General Foye for the State. It is a prevailing opinion, believed to have been reflected from the Court, that a new trial will not be granted. On Thursday at noon, Justices Kent and Danforth having arrived, the annual consultation of the full bench commenced and continued until Saturday afternoon, when the Chief Justice announced about fifty decisions. The remaining actions were continued, either for argument or adjourned. The next Law Term is for the Western District at Portland, on the third Tuesday of July.

END OF THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION. The impeachment investigation by the House Judiciary Committee, which commenced in January last, was closed on Monday, 2d inst. Nearly two thousand pages of printed testimony were taken by the Committee, and the result of the inquiry is, that sufficient evidence has not been obtained to warrant the impeachment of the President. The vote in Committee stood four in favor of and five against impeachment. The affirmative votes were—Messrs. Boutwell, Thomas, Lawrence and Williams. The negatives were—Messrs. Wilson, Woodbridge, Churchill, Eldridge and Marshall. A resolution of censure was however adopted, by a vote seven to two, to the effect that the evidence produced before the Committee of the official and other acts of President Andrew Johnson demonstrated, that he was unworthy of the confidence and respect of the American people. The Committee adjourned to the 26th of June, when they will proceed to consider the question of a republican government in Maryland, which was referred to them for investigation and report by the House.

RAZORBACK IRISH. The religious interest in the Society of which Rev. Mr. Penney is the faithful and devoted pastor (First Baptist) still continues. On Sunday last nineteen, mostly young persons, were baptised near Combs' Mills, and on Sabbath evening sixteen united with the church. Bishop Nealy officiated at St. Mark's Church in this city on the afternoon of last Sabbath, administering the rite of confirmation to twenty-four persons, the services being impressive and the audience large and attentive. The interior of the church has recently been painted and new furniture placed in the chancel.

Rev. Wm. L. Gage will occupy the pulpit of the South Parish Church on the next Sabbath.

The labors of Rev. Mr. King, the newly appointed pastor of the Methodist Church in this city have been attended with great success.

WE would call attention to the appeal of the Maine Homeopathic Medical Society in another column, and shall be pardoned we hope for urging upon our brethren of the press to whom the remonstrance may be of any measure, a prompt and thorough compliance with the request therein contained. The responsibility for a large share of the evil and misery growing out of the practice alluded to must rest upon those publishers who have, either ignorantly or deliberately, prostituted their columns to such purposes. We trust that the simple suggestion will be sufficient to awaken them to a sense of their duty to society in this matter, and that henceforth no respectable paper in Maine will aid in giving publicity to a business so nefarious in its character and so deleterious to the moral and physical well-being of the community.

MARSH SUGAR. We received a package of maple sugar last week from Capt. Samuel Barker of Bethel, which is equal in quantity to the next. Capt. B. is 75 years old, but his age did not prevent him from making 850 lbs. of sugar the last spring. After the trees were tapped his son was taken sick, and he carried the sap in buckets on his yoke from one-half to two-thirds of a mile and superintended its manufacture. Such an effort is worthy of record.

AT the opening trial at the Forest City Park on Wednesday last between Shepard Knapp, Jr., Little Fred and Gladiators, for a purse and sweethearts, miles apart, the former won in three straight bouts. Time, 2:42, 2:36, 2:40. Gladiators was disengaged on the second heat.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

For the *Maine Farmer*.

European Correspondence.—No. 3.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, April 30, 1867.

SCOTLAND is the northern and smaller division of the Island of Great Britain. That part of the country which lies north of the Firth of Forth and the Clyde, was the Caledonia of the Romans. The Caledonians were afterwards called Picts, and from them the country was called Pictland. The term Scotland came in use in the eleventh century, in consequence of the name of the Scots, originally a colony from Ireland.

The whole length of Scotland is about two hundred and seventy-five miles; greatest breadth about one hundred and sixty miles. The whole coast is penetrated by arms of the sea, so that there is only one place that is more than forty miles from the ocean.

The surface of the country is distinguished for variety, and when compared with England, is generally speaking rugged and mountainous.

The whole extent of country exclusive of lakes, is estimated at nineteen million of acres, while scarcely six million (less than one-thirtieth) are arable; while in England, the proportion of arable land in proportion to the country exceeds three-fourths.

The most important feed tract in Scotland are the Carse of Sterling and Fife, which occupy the country on both sides of the Firth of Forth, which contain some of the most beautiful farming lands in Scotland. Standing on the battlements of Stirling Castle the eye extends along the valley, a distance of more than twenty miles; and our guide informed us that in a very clear day we could see the Irish Channel. From this point more than twenty battle-fields are visible, and among them that of Bannockburn, so familiar to all those who used to sing the song.

"We Banished, proud Edward lay,
The Scots they were not far away,
Awaiting for the dawn of day."

Our guide pointed out the various positions of the contending armies.

The minerals of Scotland are numerous and valuable. The coal fields, with little exception, extend from the eastern to the western coast. The most valuable part of this field is situated on the north and south side of the Firth, about the average breadth of ten or twelve miles on each side; and on the north and south of the Clyde, running through Renfrewshire, part of Lanarkshire, and the north of Ayrshire. Iron abounds in many parts, and sandstone in the coal-fields. Marble is found in many parts, and sandstone abounds generally throughout the country.

At the close of the Principal presented the class with an appropriate address, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, the Rev. Dr. Ballard, to receive the diploma authorized by the State, as a testimonial of the approval with which thirty-two pupils left the Institution.

The cause of the tragedy is this: I had a friend, L. H. Hiscock, I thought him the best friend I had in the world, and I was sorry to hear that he had been assassinated while in America in 1864.

He was in the army first, as a private, and last as a Major General. I was in the army five years during the war. In 1864 my wife was taken sick and expected to die, and sent to a lawyer to make out a will for her. While she was in bed he came and lifted her up, and killed her. At this time he expressed a world of friendship for me and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came under the roof of the family with the woman with whom he had been in America in 1864.

He was a deacon, though not a minister, and had been studying and improving; he was still

at the time he expressed his sympathy for her. After he had come and lifted her up, and killed her. At this time he expressed a world of friendship for me and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came under the roof of the family with the woman with whom he had been in America in 1864.

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Poetry.

MORN.

People through the forest here,
And through the hills of stone,
Mist in the crystal cup,
Faints the broken earth in wine.

On the red lips of the sea,
Streaks a tongue of green and gold,
Ready to swim with the dead,
Till the messengers of death.

The round, red halo of the sun,
Will sweep all glories into one.

Spender now by splinter quenches
The messengers of death.

The round, red halo of the sun,
Will sweep all glories into one.

As the time wore on she lied her new servant better,
and at the close of a week came to the conclusion
that she had been very fortunate in securing him.

AN OFFICIAL BLUNDER.

BY JAMES McCABE, JR.

Shortly after the establishment of the Empire of his gracious master, Napoleon the Third, it became necessary for the government to be on its guard, to thwart the plots which were then organized.

One of the first acts of the emperor was to make himself master of the country. The French armies of order and established government worked their affairs well, however, and gave the officials no little trouble.

As fast as one plot was detected and failed, another was organized, and for a while the danger seemed indeed imminent.

One morning, Monsieur Laramie, who had been told by his chief, a few days before, to hold himself in readiness to obey a summons from the government, received a message to attend a certain high official without delay. Upon repairing to the presence of the chief, he was told that he was to be sent to the Ambassador of France.

"You must put us in possession of the remaining facts in the case," said the Ambassador.

"My not this be merely an assignation, instead of

"an attempt to assassinate?" asked Laramie, smiling.

"Monsieur Laramie," replied the official, shrugging his shoulders, "the government has an especial regard for the safety of its citizens. It can give you no clue but this paper. It relies upon your sagacity to discover the rest. I have the honor to bid you good morning, monsieur. May success attend you."

The paper was found in front of the residence of the Ambassador from whose government was known to be hostile to the empire. Remembering this, Laramie made his way to the office of his chief, and gave a complete list of the entire legation, from the minister himself, down to the humblest attache. He studied this, and watched the mansion containing the parties, for a couple of days, but without being any the wiser.

"What shouldn't it be an assignation after all?" he asked himself, going back to his original idea. Why shouldn't Rivoli stand for Rue Rivoli, and forty-eight for the number of hours on that street? Had I not it a sudden inspiration from through mind, to make a sudden change in my plan? I will write to my master, and get him to direct me in what the master was written, make it plain that a woman was concerned in the matter. Reasoning thus in his mind, he entered the Rue Rivoli, and soon came opposite the mysterious number, forty-eight.

The house was a large, handsome, princely residence.

It was evidently a place of wealth, and upon inquiring of a *pendarme* who stood by near, Laramie learned that the house was the property of monsieur D'Encourt, a wealthy banker. Being of a very communicative nature, the *pendarme* added that monsieur D'Encourt was a man of great wealth, and was the husband of the most beautiful woman in Paris. He had married her only a year before, when she had been the reigning favorite at the Theatre Comique.

"Ah, there she is now," he exclaimed, as a carriage drove up before the house.

Laramie was all attention, and placed himself so as to command a full view of the lady as she alighted from her carriage. She deserved all that her humble admirer had said of her. She was really beautiful.

She passed into the house and disappeared, and Laramie, after a short wait for a while, went out, left the street, and was soon in the presence of the chief of police.

"Do you know monsieur D'Encourt of this city?" he asked the chief, curiously.

"Only. You know I have to keep myself informed concerning every one of note here."

"What is her character?"

"She is a weak, foolish woman, young enough to be her husband's daughter. She doesn't care for him at all, and has married him for his money."

"Do you think her capable of conspiring against the government?"

The chief burst into a laugh.

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"She is a weak, foolish woman, young enough to be her husband's daughter. She doesn't care for him at all, and has married him for his money."

"Do you think her capable of conspiring against the government?"

The chief burst into a laugh.

"Laramie was all attention, and placed himself so as to command a full view of the lady as she alighted from her carriage. She deserved all that her humble admirer had said of her. She was really beautiful.

She passed into the house and disappeared, and Laramie, after a short wait for a while, went out, left the street, and was soon in the presence of the chief of police.

"Do you know monsieur D'Encourt of this city?" he asked the chief, curiously.

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